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NOTES AND LITERATURE

ICHTHYOLOGY

Ichthyological Notes.—In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Volume 33, 1908, Jordan and Richardson give an elaborate review of the Flat-heads and Gurnards of Japan. In a personal letter, Mr. C. T. Regan, of the British Museum, makes one or two corrections in this paper, which may be noted here. The species called *Hoplichthys langsdorfi* by Jordan and Richardson is, according to Mr. Regan, a distinct species, not identical with the original *langsdorfi* of C. and V. The species called *Hoplichthys langsdorfi* by Jordan and Richardson may therefore receive a new name, "*Hoplichthys regani* Jordan and Richardson." The species called *Lepidotrigla microptera* is, according to Mr. Regan, distinct from the original type of that species, which is from Shanghai. The Japanese species should, therefore, stand as *Lepidotrigla strauchi* Steindachner.

In the same *Proceedings*, the same authors give an account of a small collection of fishes from the Province of Echigo, in northwestern Japan, obtained by a local naturalist, Masao Nakamura. Besides the three new species in this paper, the present writer has since received from Mr. Nakamura two other species never before taken in Japan, and which may be recorded here. These are *Podothecus sturioideus* Guichenot, and *Dasycottus setiger* Bean.

In the same *Proceedings*, Eigenmann and Bean describe a collection of fishes from the Amazon River obtained by Professor J. B. Steere.

In the same *Proceedings* Mr. B. A. Bean discusses the forgotten genus *Ctenolucius*, a pike-like characin from Colombia.

In the same *Proceedings* Professor John O. Snyder describes a new sucker from the Santa Ana River, at Riverside, California, under the name of *Pantosteus Santa Ana*.

In the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Volume 48, Mr. Barton A. Bean gives the history of the whale shark, *Rhinodon typicus*. The proper date of this genus is 1829.

In the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Volume 52,

Jordan and Branner give an elaborate account of the fossil fishes of the cretaceous beds of Ceará, Brazil, these specimens being obtained from the Serra do Araripe, the locality from which specimens had previously been obtained by Spix, by Agassiz and by collectors for the British Museum. These specimens are found in concretions of fine clay, and some of them are found to be beautifully preserved when these concretions are opened. In one species, *Calamopleurus cylindricus*, the black pigment at the base of each scale forming stripes along the side of the body is perfectly preserved, and the eye-ball is also well shown. In this collection Jordan and Branner find eleven different species, including all of those described by Agassiz, and including three new genera, Tharrhias, Enneles and Cearana. Most of the species belong to the family of Elopidae, which represents one of the earlier types of bony fishes.

In the *Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History*, Volume 7, 1908, Mr. William C. Kendall gives a very useful list of the fishes of New England, and the localities from which each species has been recorded. The list contains 341 species, a number of these being estrays from the south brought northward by the Gulf Stream.

In the *Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum*, Volume 4, 1908, Jordan and Snyder describe and figure three new carangoid fishes from Formosa. One of these, *Ulua richardsoni*, constitutes a distinct genus, separated from *Caranx* by the extraordinary development of the gill-rakers, which cause the mouth to appear as if "full of feathers," much as in the genus of mackerels called *Rastrelliger*.

In the *Journal of the College of Science of the Imperial University of Tokyo*, Volume 23, 1908, Mr. Shigeo Tanaka gives a list of sixteen species new to the fauna of Japan, all but one of them new to science. Among these species is the new genus, *Owstonia*, of the family of Opisthognathidae. Most remarkable of the discoveries is the addition of two more new species of *Chimæra* to the Japanese fauna. This makes eight species of *Chimæra* in all, described from Japan, all of them discovered since the year 1900.

In the *Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses*, Volume 6, 1908, Mr. Tanaka describes the fishes, sixty-three in number, collected by Professor Ijima in Sakhalin. Of the fauna of this region—

that of northern Japan—two new species, both of *Porocottus*, are described and figured.

In the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, Volume 59, 1908, Mr. Henry W. Fowler describes a collection of fishes from Melbourne. Among these is a new *Chimæra*, *Hydrolagus waitei*, for which a new subgenus, *Psychichthys*, is proposed. In the course of the paper a number of new subgenera are added to the already long list of genera of doubtful value.

In the same *Proceedings* Mr. Fowler has a catalogue of the lancelets and lampreys contained in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. A new genus and species, *Oceanomyzon wilsoni*, is described from the open Atlantic. *Lampetra epytera* (Abbott) is said to be identical with *Lampetra wilderi*, the common black lamprey of Cayuga Lake. The name *Lampetra epytera* has priority.

In the same *Proceedings* for 1906 Mr. Fowler describes new and little-known percoid fishes. He uses the name *Dules* in place of *Kuhlia*, and describes a new subgenus, *Boulengerina*, for *Kuhlia malo*, this group being based on the numerous gill-rakers. Some changes of nomenclature are made, based on the adoption of the rule that the first species mentioned in any genus shall become the type. This rule, which would have been just if it could have been originated earlier, will not be accepted by naturalists, as the International Congress has taken the view that in case a type is not fixed by the original author the writer following has a right to fix it, and once established it shall not be changed for any reason. The subgenus *Astrapogon* is suggested for *Apogonichthys stellatus*, characterized by the very long ventrals.

In the same *Proceedings* Mr. Fowler discusses the heterognathous fishes in the museum at Philadelphia, with descriptions and figures of many of these. Several new species are described, and a number of new generic and subgeneric names suggested.

These papers are subjected to critical review in the *AMERICAN NATURALIST*, Volume 41, by Dr. C. H. Eigenmann. Dr. Eigenmann claims that many of the new names proposed by Mr. Fowler are quite unnecessary. He says:

We must feel grateful to Dr. Fowler for his labor. But it is to be

hoped that in the future he will be more conservative in adding names to the science of ichthyology. The valid names do not compensate for the work imposed on some one else to separate them from the synonyms.

In the same *Proceedings* for 1907 Mr. Fowler catalogues the serranoid fishes in the collection at Philadelphia. He substitutes the name "Serranus" for "Epinephelus," for reasons that would be hardly valid even if we adopted the first-species rule, as Cuvier states that his name Serranus comes from the French name Serran, and that the species on which it is based are common in the Mediterranean. In other words, his actual type, although not the species first mentioned, by name, is *Serranus cabrilla*. The subgeneric Chrysoperca is introduced for *Morone interrupta*.

Serranus phaeostigmaus is a species of *Epinephelus* described as new from Hawaii. A new species of *Alphestes* is described as *Epinephelus lightfooti* from San Domingo.

Eudulus is proposed as a new name for the genus Dules, which Mr. Fowler regards as preoccupied by Dulus, a genus of birds. Mr. Fowler shows that the number of the "Règne Animal," referring to these fishes, is prior in date to that number of the "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons" referring to the same species. Mr. Fowler also finds that the name malo of Valenciennes is older than that of mato given to the same fish—perhaps by typographical error.

The subgeneric name Callidulus is proposed for Centropristis or *Eudulus subligarius*.

In the *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann records a large collection of fishes from Paraguay. In all, two hundred and fifty-four species are known from that river basin. Ninety-five of these are peculiar to the Paraguay. One hundred and thirty-two are found also in the Amazon. The amazingly rich fish fauna of tropical America comprises one tenth of all known fishes.

In the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, Volume 8, 1907, Dr. Eigemann describes a collection of fishes from Buenos Aires obtained by Professor W. B. Scott.

In the *Proceedings of the Field Columbian Museum*, Volume 7, 1907, Dr. S. E. Meek gives notes on fresh-water fishes obtained by him and others from Mexico and Central America. *Cichlasoma milleri* is described as new from Guatemala, and also *Rhamdia regani*, *Platypæcilus tropicus* and *Pæcilia tenuis*.

In the same *Proceedings*, Volume 7, 1908, Dr. Meek gives an interesting account of the "Zoology of the Lakes of Guatemala."

In *Science*, Volume 27, 1908, Professor J. O. Snyder discusses the region of the fauna of the Russian River in California, showing that these fishes were derived from the Sacramento River by a process of stream-robbing, by which through erosion the Russian River Valley incorporated small streams from tributaries of Clear Lake, which drains into the Sacramento.

In the *Bulletin of Agriculture of the Dutch East Indies*, Volume 8, 1907, Dr. P. N. van Kampen describes two of the mackerel found on the coast of Java. These descriptions are useful, but the synonymy given perhaps needs verification. These mackerel apparently belong to the genus *Rastrelliger*, distinguished from *Scomber* by the very great number of gill-rakers, recently described by Jordan and Starks.

In the *Annuaire of the Museum of Sciences of St. Petersburg*, Volume 12, 1907, Dr. L. Berg describes the grayling of Siberia, with a comparative account of their relation to other salmoninæ. The species known as *Brachymystax obtusirostris* from Siberia is made the type of a new genus, *Salmothymus*, differing from *Brachymystax* in having the vomer prolonged, with two rows of teeth, as in *Salmo*. The subgenus *Thymalloides* is proposed for *Thymallus arcticus*, this group species including also all the American grayling, the name *Thymallus* being restricted to *T. thymallus*, the grayling of Europe, which does not occur to the eastward of the Ural Mountains. Three species of *Hucho* are recognized, *H. hucho* in the Danube, *H. taimen* in Siberia and *H. perryi* in Japan. The genus *Phylogephyra* is recognized for *Thymallus brevirostris*, or *altaica*, of Siberia. This is distinguished by the larger mouth and larger and more numerous teeth, which are present on the head of the vomer and on the tongue.

Dr. Theodor von Kawraysky has published an elaborate account in Russian and in German of the sturgeons of the Caucasus, with lists of other fishes taken in the same region.

In the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard* Dr. Charles H. Gilbert gives an account of the lantern fishes collected by the *Albatross* in the South Seas. The species obtained are carefully described, and their synonymy very fully worked out. Several new species are contained in the collection.

The genus *Zalarges* of Jordan and Williams is identified with *Vinciguerria*.

In the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* for February, 1908, Mr. Samuel Garman describes a number of new sharks and skates. The genus *Aëtomylaeus* is proposed for *Myliobatis maculatus*. *Raia kincaidii* is described as new from Friday Harbor, Puget Sound, and *Chimara barbouri* from Aomori, Japan.

In the *University of Colorado Studies*, Volume 5, No. 3, Professor T. D. A. Cockerell gives a list of the fishes of the Rocky Mountains, with useful notes on geographical distribution, and references to the fossil as well as to the living forms recorded from that region. Brief keys are given, enabling local students to identify specimens in hand.

In the *Zoologischen Anzeiger*, Volume 32, 1908, Dr. Franz and Dr. Stechow describe an interesting case of symbiosis between the fish, *Minous adamsii*, a form of scorpion-fish, and the hydroid polyp *Podocoryne* from Sagami.

In the *Sitzungsberichte of the Academy of Vienna* for 1908 Dr. Steindachner describes two new fishes from Brazil.

In the *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences*, Volume 16, 1908, George Wagner gives a useful list of the fishes of Lake Pepin, forty-four species being recorded.

In the *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift of the Dutch East Indies*, Volume 67, 1908, Dr. P. N. van Kampen has an interesting series of notes on the spear fishes found in Java. The common species he identifies as *Tetrapturus brevirostris*. *T. mazara* of Japan may be the same species.

In the *Bulletin of the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation of France* Dr. Pellegrin gives a review of the fresh-water fishes of Madagascar, with discussions of the economic value of each species.

Among the papers left at the death of Professor Karl Ernst von Baer is a biography of Cuvier which had never been published, and which is exceedingly interesting as a contemporary account of one of the greatest of naturalists and written by one of his ablest contemporaries. It is published in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, in Paris, by Professor Ludwig Stieda, of Königsberg.

In the *Archivos do Museu Nacional of Brazil*, Volume 4, 1907. Dr. Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro continues his catalogue of the

fishes of Brazil, this volume treating of the sharks, with descriptions of each species, and analytical keys. The memoir is beautifully printed and illustrated by photographs of very many of the species. The synonymy is given in an appendix, and the nomenclature is in general in accord with the rules adopted by American naturalists and by the International Congress.

Dr. C. T. Regan continues the catalogue of the fishes of Central America. *Brycon guatemalensis* is described as new from Guatemala. *Tetragonopterus macrophthalmus* is described from southern Mexico, as is also *T. angustifrons*. Mr. Regan recognizes a number of additional species of *Lepidosteus*. It is very desirable that the garpikes of the United States should receive a critical review. It is quite possible that more species really exist than the three which have been recognized by Jordan and Evermann. Mr. Regan proposes the name *Conorhynchichthys* in place of *Conorhynchus*, the latter name being pre-occupied. This paper completes the study of the fishes in the fauna of Central America. It is a very important and very well executed piece of systematic work.

In the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, Mr. Regan gives an elaborate account of the fishes collected by the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1905, under the leadership of Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner. One hundred and eighty-five species were obtained, many of them new to science, these being figured in the present volume. Among other interesting forms are six new species of the genus *Champsodon*.

Under the head of "Edible Fishes of New South Wales," Mr. David G. Stead, naturalist of the Board of Fisheries at Sydney, gives a popular account of the fishes which appear in the markets of Sydney, illustrated by numerous photographs. This interesting and valuable report is accompanied by a map of the state of New South Wales.

Under the title of "Trout Fishing in New South Wales," Mr. Charles Thackeray, of Sydney, gives an account of the various streams in the state, in which trout from Europe and the United States have been introduced. The little volume is extremely valuable to Australian anglers, and is also interesting as showing the remarkable success which has attended the introduction of the California rainbow trout in the Antipodes.

Under the head of "Guide to the Gallery of Fishes in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural His-

tory)," the trustees of the British Museum have published a book of two hundred and nine pages giving an account of the principal kinds of fishes, the characteristics of the different families, and in general an outline of the classification adopted in the distribution of the species in the museum. A number of figures are given, some of living and some of extinct species.

In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* Dr. J. F. Whiteaves continues his account of the fossil fishes of the Devonian Rocks of Canada, with descriptions of numerous species and restoration of others. Most interesting is the extraordinary *Bothriolepis canadensis*, restored in accordance with investigations of Professor Patten. This form has many characteristics of arthropod animals. With its head, eyes and coat of mail, suggesting something like a horseshoe crab, it is hard to believe that it is a fish. On the other hand, it is hard to believe that the tail, provided with what seems to be a rayed dorsal fin, can belong to any kind of crab-like animal.

In the *Sitzungsberichte of the Academy at Vienna*, Volume 116, 1907, Dr. Viktor Pietschmann describes two new sharks from Sagami Bay, Japan, *Centrophorus steindachneri* and *Etmopterus frontimaculatus*.

In the same journal for 1908 Dr. Steindachner describes fishes from South America, and also a loach from Formosa, the latter called *Homaloptera formosanum*.

In the same journal, Dr. Steindachner describes a new genus of characins called "Joinvillea."

In the same journal he describes also other species of South American river fishes.

In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1908, Mr. Regan describes new fresh-water fishes from Japan and Formosa.

In the same journal Mr. Regan describes also new fresh-water fishes from New Guinea.

In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* Mr. Regan describes a number of new species from Corea.

In the *Annals of the Natal Government Museum* Mr. Regan gives a list of marine fishes from South Africa, nine of them being described as new. Mr. Regan gives also a useful analysis of the eight species recognized by him in the genus *Squatina*. Of these *S. japonica* and *nebulosa* are found in Japan, and *S. californica* off the coast of California.

In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1908, Mr.

Regan gives a synopsis of the sharks, Scylliorhinidæ. To Scylliorhinus are referred the species of Catulus, Cephaloscyllium and Halæurus. The genus Parmaturus is regarded as identical with Pristiurus.

In the same journal, Mr. Regan has a review of the sharks of the family of Squalidæ. In this the name Spinax is preferred to Etmopterus, because of the inaccuracy of Rafinesque's description. *Frontimaculatus* of Japan is regarded as identical with the European *E. pusillus*. The genus Zameus is regarded as identical with Scymnodon. Deania and Lepidorhinus are placed in synonymy with Centrophorus. *Deania eglantina* from Japan is regarded as identical with the European *Centrophorus calceus*. The name Scymnorhinus is preferred to Dalatias, because of the very inaccurate description of the genus of Rafinesque.

In the same journal Mr. Regan describes new loricaroid fishes from South America.

In the same journal Mr. Regan gives a synopsis of the cestraciont sharks. He regards the name Heterodontus as pre-occupied by Heterodon, thus accepting the latter name Cestracion. He accepts the genus Gyropleurodus as distinct from Heterodontus.

In the same journal Mr. Regan describes *Cichlosoma lauræ* as a new species from Tampico. *Enneanectes carminalis* was found at Swan Island, near Honduras—a little blenny hitherto known only from Mazatlan.

In the same journal Mr. Regan describes a hybrid between the bream and the rudd, with notes on other hybrids among the European cyprinoid fishes.

In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* for 1908, Jordan and Dickerson give an account of fishes obtained by Dr. Jordan at Fiji. The fauna of the islands is essentially like that of Samoa, the physical nature of the reefs being closely identical in the two regions; but even in this small collection are several species which are distinctively characteristic of the New Guinea waters. The deep-bodied mackerel of the Pacific are separated from Scomber to form a new genus, *Rastrelliger*, differing especially in the very long gill-rakers, the mouth looking as if "full of feathers." With this are other characteristics, the teeth being very minute and there being none on the roof

of the mouth, and there are certain peculiarities in the structure of the bones connecting with the tongue.

In the "Actes de la Société Linnéenne de Bordeaux," 1907, Dr. Pellegrin describes a collection of fishes taken on the west coast of Africa, with useful notes as to their distribution. The nomenclature adopted is rather outworn, and not much notice is taken of questions of priority of names. The illustrations are photographs, very obscurely printed. It may be noted that *Sardinella aurita*, type of the genus *Sardinella*, is a large-scaled herring of the group called *Harengula*. The name *Sardinella* has priority over *Harengula*, and the name *Sardinia* must be used for the true sardine.

In the *Comptes rendus* of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Pellegrin gives an interesting account of the incubation of the eggs of marine cat-fishes. The male takes care of the egg and the young, taking into the mouth from ten to twenty eggs. The young are retained in the mouth until the yolk-sac is absorbed. During this period of incubation the male does not feed.

In the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, Dr. R. W. Tower discusses the production of sound in sciaenoid and other fishes. In this very lucid paper it is shown that these fishes "known as drums, croakers or roncadors" have specific drumming muscles, superficially attached to the swim-bladder. For this muscle Dr. Tower proposes the name *musculus sonificus*. The cause of the drumming or grunting noise is the contraction of this muscle, which produces a vibration of the abdominal walls and organs, especially the swim-bladder. In the sciaenoid fish, the mechanism is adapted to the production of rapidly repeated sounds or rolls. In other fishes which grunt, as the sea-robin and toadfish, the muscles are intrinsically connected with the swim-bladder, and are known as intrinsic muscles. These muscles produce a vibration in the walls of the swim-bladder which may be repeated at intervals. Dr. Tower gives a number of valuable plates showing the structure of these organs, and also a graphic record of the sounds produced.

In the *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, H. Walton Clark describes the Plankton of the Lakes of Guatemala.

In the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, Volume 25, Dr. L. Hussakof gives a catalogue of the fossil fishes

contained in the American Museum, with figures of many of the fragments.

In the *Biological Bulletin*, Volume 13, Mr. Fernandus Payne describes the effect of light on the blind fish of the Mammoth Cave. In this species the fishes turn away from the light. The young are more sensitive than the adult. The young deprived of eyes are as sensitive as those which have them. They seem to be equally sensitive on all parts of the body, and more sensitive to intense light. They seek the dark without regard to the direction of the rays.

In the Bureau of Fisheries, document 622, Mr. Irving A. Field discusses unutilized fishes, and methods by which these waste species can be rendered of economic service.

In the *American Journal of Anatomy*, Mr. William F. Allen describes the blood-vessels in the tail of the garpike, this paper being a continuation of his series of studies of the circulatory system in different fishes.

In the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Dr. G. H. Parker describes the sensory reactions of the lancelet. This creature possesses in potentia the sense organs of the vertebrate. It is simple in structure, containing forerunners of the lateral-line organs, the ear, the temperature organs, and doubtless the forerunners of the rod- and cone-cells of the vertebrate retina. It is only slightly sensitive to light, but is sensitive to temperature and to sound.

In the *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, Mr. H. H. Newman describes the relation of the hybrids of *Fundulus majalis* with *Fundulus heteroclitus* to problems in heredity. The writer thinks that the study of development and heredity are identical, except that the latter is comparative. No two organisms start out from identical germ cells, nor do they ever develop under identical conditions. Instead of a fixity of relationship between pure strains and hybrids, there is constant flux.

In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Volume 33, for 1907, Seale and Bean describe the fishes collected in the Philippines by Major Mearns, with seven new species.

In the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Contributions*, V, 1908, Mr. W. C. Kendall shows that the unrecognized species of whitefish from Saskatchewan River called *Coregonus angusticeps* by Valenciennes is the chub, *Platygobio gracilis*.

In the same *Contributions*, Dr. Jordan shows the identity of

the fossil stickleback from Nevada, *Gasterosteus leptosomus* Hay, with *Merriamella doryssa*. The species stands as *Gasterosteus doryssus*.

In the same *Contributions*, Dr. Gill gives an account of the habits of the miller's thumbs or blobs. He shows that *Uranidea* can not be maintained as a genus distinct from *Cottus* and that the common species must be called *Cottus richardsoni*, not *C. ictalops*.

In the *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science*, Mr. R. H. Johnson discusses the variations in number and size of the pylone cæca in Sun-fishes. In each species a variation of two or three was found. Thus in species as the rock bass, having on the average eight cæca, the number ranges from six to nine. In the calico bass, with nine, the number ranges from eight to eleven.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

THE INHERITANCE OF SEX IN HIGHER PLANTS

Digest of Professor C. Correns's Memoir¹—It is stated in the preface that there is given here a more detailed reiteration of a report made September 18, 1907, to the united sections for zoology and botany of the German Naturalists in Dresden. Experiments in cross-breeding closely related species of plants of different sexual type, carried on since 1900, led to such remarkable results that an account was long withheld. When a repetition of experiments yielded like results, and a reconsideration of the deductions made revealed no flaws, conclusions were announced. For the plants examined the results are regarded decisive; but their wider application must be ascertained by further investigation.

Correns refrains from an historical review of the literature and attempts merely to present some new facts and relate them to previous facts. He does not wish, nor does he claim to be able, to construct a new theory regarding the nature of sex. He believes that there is much in common between his results and those reported by E. B. Wilson for Hemiptera. Finally he explains that by "anlage" of an organ as used in his paper he does

¹"Die Bestimmung und Vererbung des Geschlechtes nach neuen Versuchen mit höheren Pflanzen." Abstract presented before a recent meeting of the Medico-Biological Journal Club of the University of Virginia, by H. E. Jordan, adjunct professor of anatomy.